

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HON. WM. R. KING,
of Alabama.

ELECTOR FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN,
of Cumberland County.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT.

SAMUEL J. PIERSON,
of New Hanover County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

PIERCE AND KING CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Pierce and King Club, will be held at the COURT HOUSE, on this (Friday) Evening, 8 h inst., at half past seven o'clock. Several speakers will be present.

A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be presented to the meeting. Come one, come all, without distinction of party.

By order of the President.

Pierce and King Club.

We anticipate a full meeting of the Pierce and King Club to-night. Hon. WILLIAM S. ASHE is in town, and it is quite probable that he will address his constituents upon the occasion. Come one, come all.

The Two Faces of Scottism—Conclusive Proof.

If there had remained any, even the slightest doubt, upon the minds of the Southern people in regard to the two faces of the Scott party and of the sympathy—not to say alliance existing between that party at the South and the abolition supporters of Gen. Scott at the North, it has been put to flight by the developments made in last Wednesday's Wilmington Herald. Our language may seem harsh, but it is justified—called for—demanded by the circumstances of the case. More open and conclusive proof we have never seen. But to the facts.

Sometime since we published from the Elyria Courier, a Scott paper in Ohio, an appeal to the abolitionists of that State, showing—and conclusively too—that Scott was the man to be supported by them. A natural desire was felt to see this Scott organ—to have a glance at the General's Northern face, and accordingly, it would seem, two gentlemen of this place enclosed a dollar in a letter to the editor, requesting him to send them the paper for the campaign; stating that they had a desire "to become thoroughly acquainted with the position of the whig party in various sections of this wide-spread Republic." But this Scott organ did not—dare not send his paper to Southern gentlemen who had complied with the terms of subscription. He knew, that it would give the lie to the representations of the Scott party at the South, who desire nothing less than that the people should become thoroughly acquainted with the position of the whig party in the various sections of this wide-spread republic. The paper was not sent—nor the dollar either, by the way; something was sent, however, which proves another part of our charge.

The Elyria abolitionist did not send the paper to the gentlemen who had written to him for it, and paid for it; nor did he write to them, but he did write to his friends here—the leaders of the Scott and Graham Club. And these gentlemen have the letter from D. Dickson and J. L. Holmes, Esqs., published in the Scott paper in this place, with some faint and foolish idea, we suppose, of making political capital out of it; and he Scott paper aforesaid, chuckles over the idea that his Elyria ally was to shrewd to allow Southern Democrats to get a look at his paper. It remarks quite facetiously—"A spirit of investigation is commendable in youthful minds, and it is fair to presume that if the same success attend their inquiries in other States as in Ohio, their information in time will be of the most extensive and satisfactory character."

The Herald is evidently rejoiced that his neighbors could not get at the truth in regard to the Northern Scott organs. That these organs would not even sell their papers upon the usual subscription terms to Southern men. Such is the Scott game. We ask all fair men to look at this thing. This Elyria Editor, who publishes a paper which he dares not send to Southern subscribers, is the correspondent of the leaders of the Scott and Graham Club of this place. We state only what appears in the Herald. Comment is unnecessary.

Messrs. Holmes and Dickson, no doubt, wanted the paper, to see Gen. Scott's Northern face—and seeing it, to expose it—to warn Southern men against it, as was their right and their duty; but it is to be kept hidden—and the Scott and Graham Club is the only correspondent of Mr. George W. Washburn, the abolition Scott Editor of the Elyria Courier.

As for the letter in question, it is evidently a hasty production, and amounts to nothing one way or the other. At any rate, we refrain from comment upon it, since the gentlemen signing it are abundantly able to guard their own reputations.—All we can say is, that the attempt to find a mare's nest, or to make any political capital is ridiculous in the extreme. There is no sort of ground for any fuss whatever; and nothing but the dearth of any real capital could have led even the Herald to have taken up with such a trifling matter as this.

Electoral Appointments.

Col. S. J. PIERSON, the Democratic Elector for this District, will address his fellow-citizens of Bladen county, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Tuesday next, the 12th inst., (being Superior Court week).

Col. P. will address his fellow-citizens of Columbus county, at Whitesville, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., (Superior Court.)

We understand that General WINSLOW, the Whig Elector, will speak in Wilmington on Saturday, the 16th inst.

The Democratic District Convention for the Third District, which met at Albemarle on the 28th ult., nominated WALTER F. LEAKE, Esq., of Richmond county, as Elector for the District.

BERTON CRAIG, Esq., of Salisbury, has been recommended by Democratic primary meetings in various counties in the Second District, as Democratic Elector for that District.

Both these gentlemen will do good service in the Democratic cause, and complete the Democratic Electoral ticket for this State in a satisfactory manner.

The Wilmington Herald wants to know the difference between Mr. Graham writing electioneering letters in favor of Gen. Scott, and Mr. King, when called to the stand by a Whig, and expressly interrogated, replying to questions directly put to him about the character and principles of Gen. Pierce. The difference is apparent on the face of it, and if the Herald will not or cannot see it, the fault is neither with us, nor yet with the facts of the case, but solely with the Herald's own stubborn unbelief or obtuse perceptions.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY, the celebrated Duke of Wellington, who died last month in England, was the fourth son of the Earl of Mornington, and was born in Ireland, on the 1st day of June, 1769, a year which also produced his great competitor, Napoleon, as well as Marshal Soult, General Jackson, Daniel O'Connell and a host of other celebrated characters. At the time of his death he was in his eighty-fourth year.

The future General received his military education at Angiers, in France, then under the direction of the celebrated Pignorol. He received his first commission in his eighteenth year. In 1796 he had reached the rank of Colonel, and was sent out to India, of which his brother, the Marquis Wellesley, was soon after appointed Governor General. He remained in India until 1806, during which time he rose to the rank of a Major General, having contributed to the building up of the Indian Empire in a degree scarcely inferior to the celebrated Lord Clive. In 1806 he took his seat as a member of the House of Commons; and in 1807 accepted the office of Secretary for Ireland. In this same year he held a distinguished post in the expedition against Copenhagen. After the re-organization of the British Army on the Peninsula in 1809, he assumed the command; and after a series of victories in Spain and Portugal, he finally succeeded in driving the French over the Pyrenees, and closing the Peninsular war by the battle of Toulouse, fought and won upon French ground. When Napoleon broke from Elba, he was again called into service, and the chief command assigned to him of all the forces of the Alliance against Napoleon. On the 18th of June, 1815, the battle of Waterloo was fought, and the allies entered Paris on the 3d of July, 1815. Wellington was appointed to the command of the army of Occupation, and in that capacity remained in France until 1818. Since the close of his military career he has filled various civil offices, having once been Prime Minister. He was always a high Tory; yet in some cases yielded concessions when they could no longer be refused, as the Catholic Emancipation of 1829, when he was Premier.

As a General, it would be foolish to institute any comparison between him and Napoleon. They had little or nothing in common, save success in the art of killing. As regards statesmanship, however, the immeasurable superiority of Napoleon is apparent at a glance. Wellington was a mere martinet in civil life—a man of routine, pipe-clay and austerity; Napoleon was almost a creator—splendid, sagacious and far seeing. In fact, Napoleon was as great in the cabinet as in the field; while as a politician, Wellington was beneath criticism. The French journals in noticing his death, give him a very secondary place as a military man. This is nonsense. In Spain, Portugal and the South of France, he uniformly out-manoeuvred and whipped Napoleon's best marshals—Soult, Massena, Victor, Marmont and others. To Napoleon alone was he inferior in the art of killing. His miserably bigotted and inferior career as a statesman, shows that a mere soldier—no matter how distinguished—makes the very worst of civil leaders.

The Herald of this place, in its Wednesday's or Saturday's issue, we forget which, expresses a lively horror of betting on elections. In this we agree perfectly with the Herald, particularly since we bet a cigar with a gentleman upon some trifling matter connected with the last election for sheriff—having no reference to the result, and found that rumor had somehow or other magnified it into a hat, with other circumstances implying opposition to one of the candidates. We would, however, just for the fun of the thing, like to know something about that friendly bet of a hat which our neighbor made lately with a Democrat of this county, upon the result in this State. Was not the bet that Pierce and King would not carry the State by more than seven thousand? If we are not very much misinformed, our neighbor would not bet anything like even. It is a trifle, to be sure, and hardly worth serious mention, were it not for the Herald's sermon on the subject; and besides, straws show which way the wind blows; don't they, friend Herald?

The Fayetteville Observer, of the 30th ult., quotes and commends to our attention, a long hypocritical article from the Philadelphia North American, one of the allies of Johnston in Pennsylvania, which with the same sincerity, and from the same motives as Foss, Fogg & Co., attacks Gen. Pierce as an abolitionist. The American's article is evidently gotten up for the Southern market; and like other devices of the kind, is very flimsy. Will the Observer please to remember that this same North American was one of the main supporters of Johnston for the gubernatorial chair in Pennsylvania, while that notorious agitator was canvassing the State in favor of a repeal of the fugitive slave law; and carrying about in his breeches pockets the bill for repealing the law which denied Southern men the use of the jails of the State for the safe-keeping of their recaptured slaves. This bill Johnston, the pet of the North American and Observer, finally vetoed, and it remained for his Democratic successor, Gov. Bigler, to give it the signature which Johnston refused. And this paper is one of the witnesses which the Observer brings against Gen. Pierce! What next may we not expect?

The Observer cannot get over the fact that for two years Seward, Johnston, and others, used Gen. Scott's name in connection with the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and that during all that time Gen. Scott gave to this movement all the consent which silence could imply; a silence which he could by no means be persuaded to break, even when written to, and these facts called to his attention;—a silence which gave strength to the agitation, and which was as disgraceful to him as it was injurious to the country; so far as any action of his could do it injury.

The Observer dares us to deny that Preston King, Gov. Cleveland, and the New York Evening Post, hoisted the banner of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and Pierce for President. About these people we know very little and care to deny nothing about them, but we do know that, in the two years preceding his nomination, General Pierce pursued no man course. His defeat at Attwood on that very issue, proves that he was open and above-board, heart and soul for the carrying out and maintenance of the law.

We dare the Observer to show that agitators ever used Franklin Pierce's name as a sanction for their evil doings, and he stood silent, or failed to rebuke them.

The steamship United States, arrived at New York on the 3d inst., with 470 passengers, and San Francisco dated the 1st of September. The steamer Ohio left Aspinwall three days ahead of the United States, with two millions specie on board. Her arrival may be hourly expected. Over two millions more was on its way from San Francisco to Panama.

Mining news from all quarters was highly favorable. Politics excite considerable attention, and both parties are very active.

Oregon dates are to the 28th of July. The mountain Eagle says a lump of pure gold had been found weighing 25 lbs.

The number of overland emigrants to California this season, reached 10,000.

The Webster Meeting last Friday Night.

We dropped in at the Court House on Friday night almost at the close of the meeting of the "National Republicans," and did not, therefore, hear all their proceedings; we learn, however, that it was resolved to substitute the name of Mr. Jenkins, of Georgia, for that of Mr. Graham, on the ticket with Mr. Webster. Col. Wm. E. Anderson, we understand, made some very calm and sensible remarks upon the position which he and other seceding Whigs occupied at this juncture; and deprecated the action of some who had, at first, in obedience to the dictates of their own independent judgment, come out, but had subsequently allowed themselves to be whipped in or carried off by the current.

In speaking of the substitution of another name for that of Mr. Graham, Gen. McRae adduced one reason which should be well pondered by all the citizens of Eastern Carolina, who are persuaded to swallow the Scott ticket because Mr. Graham is on it. Mr. Graham, the General said, has always been unfriendly to this section of the State on the subject of Internal Improvement—he has been, like Governor Morehead, Virginian in all his feelings, and antagonistic to the Cape Fear region and interest.—There are fewer better authorities upon this point than Gen. McRae. How do our Scott and Graham friends get over this, or expect a very enthusiastic support here for Mr. Graham?

A mere war of contradictions is not to our taste, neither can it be made palatable to us—even by the spice of abuse with which the Fayetteville Observer seasons its remarks upon our notice of the speech made here by Mr. Banks during Court week. The fact is, that we reflected fairly and truly the impressions made upon us, as well as upon everybody else with whom we talked upon the subject. We did not misrepresent Mr. Banks intentionally—nor can we, after the fullest examination, find wherein we have misrepresented him at all. Our report was intended to be a fair one, and was a fair one. Since the head and front of the Scott party—Gen. Scott himself—has thought it proper and becoming to spice his Columbus speech with "a lie," and such other emphatic phrases as we will not repeat, perhaps the Observer thinks it simply a proof of its warmth in the support of Scott (it was once suspected of coldness) to adopt a tone, *a la Scott*, towards its contemporaries. We beg to be excused from continuing the discussion about Mr. Banks upon these terms. We can only reiterate our belief in the correctness of our slight sketch; and of this, those who heard Mr. Banks are the best judges.

The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, (Whig), speaking of Scott's Cleveland speech, says that "it is such a complete compound of silliness and low demagoguism, and so thoroughly mixed, that we are wholly unable to determine which predominates. Indeed, it would require all the powers of the most skillful analyst to decide. Without, however, settling this question, we may remark, that this speech has more thoroughly satisfied us of the total unfitness, nay, unworthiness, of Gen. Scott for the high station which his inordinate and unchastened ambition aspires to."

The Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 2nd inst., from Liverpool, which she left on the 22d ult. Cotton had experienced no change since the reports by a previous arrival. The market in broadstuffs was also unchanged. In Manchester and the other manufacturing districts trade had slightly improved in consequence of the commercial advices from India and China having been moderately favorable. The accounts received in England from the Mining districts of Australia continue to be of the most satisfactory character.

Louis Napoleon had arrived at Lyons, and his reception is represented to be most enthusiastic.—Great rejoicings took place in honor of the occasion. Lyons is the centre and chief seat of the French silk manufactures.

The rebellion in China was unchecked. The British forces had captured the City of Prome, in Burmah.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Columbia South Carolinian understands that His Excellency, Gov. Means will call an extra session of the Legislature on the first Monday in November, for the purpose of casting the vote of the State for Presidential electors on the following Tuesday. The new members will be called together.

Who certifies that Gen. Scott is no drunkard?—Who ever thought of declaring that he had been seen intoxicated? No one. Gen. Scott has always lived a sober, temperate life. He wants no certificates.—*Will Herald.*

This affords conclusive proof that the CANVASS on the part of the Democrats is conducted upon high and honorable principles, and that no such petty charges against General Scott's private character are resorted to by Democrats. Our cause requires no such supports, and we would scorn to resort to them, although everybody knows, that knows anything about it, that Gen. Scott is no temperance man—nor anything near to it. We leave all that game to our opponents. It is theirs—emphatically their own, and we will have none of it.

There is a considerable latitude taken in the discussion of political subjects; but even allowing all the latitude that can be claimed, there are modes of conducting an argument or discussion, which are beneath criticism—impossible to be characterized by any language admissible into the columns of a respectable paper, and disgraceful in the extreme to those who resort to them. We will give an instance of this as follows:

Once for all we say, that we have Mr. Banks's positive statement that the Journal has totally misrepresented him.

This occurs in an article in the Observer of last Thursday, in relation to our sketch of Mr. Banks's remarks in this town during Court week. Now, once for all, we say that we have positive assurances, coming directly from Mr. Banks, that he never authorized the Observer to make any such statement. Is further comment necessary?

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner J. J. Conoley held an inquest last Sunday, on board the Ship Sullivan, over the dead body of a seaman, named Rob't Kelley. The Jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling down the hatch-way of the ship Sullivan.

The deceased was a native of Donaghadee, Ireland, and appears to have been between twenty-five and thirty years of age.

UNITED STATES FUNDS.—It appears from the Treasurer's weekly statement that the net amount subject to draft in the various depositories of the United States was, on the 27th ult., \$17,715,674 14, of which there was, in the depository at Wilmington, \$3,668 43.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The amount of contributions received for the National Monument during the month of September was \$1,344 06.—Cannot some means be devised for stirring the people up on the subject. Thirteen hundred dollars a month is slow getting on.

DEATH OF THE HON. JAMES WHITCOMB.—BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The Hon. James Whitcomb, ex-Senator from Indiana, died at New York on Monday night. Had he lived he would have held his seat until 1855.

Would the Fayetteville Observer be so good as to state from whom it received the account it published last week of the denunciation of Messrs. Person and Winslow, at Kennansville? Since Gen. Scott has set the example of praising himself, it seems nearly certain that his candidates for Elector have taken to following in his footsteps.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—We have before us the first number of the "Constitutional Union," a Scott and Graham paper, just started in Charleston. Such a sheet in South Carolina is certainly a *vara avis in terra*. We do not know what its chances of life may be.

RALEIGH, Oct. 5th, 1852.

Messrs. Fulton & Price.—Raleigh begins to assume quite a lively appearance. Both Houses of the Legislature met yesterday, and elected their officers. The House of Commons was called to order by Perrin Busbee, Esq., and the members elected appeared, were qualified and took their seats. One Whig and several Democrats have not yet arrived. All the other members are here, and seem to be in fine health and buoyant spirits. Mr. Baxter of Henderson, has been elected Speaker; Stephen D. Pool, Principal Clerk, and S. R. Dodge, Reading Clerk. The Whigs had a majority in the House, and appeared to be determined to proscribe all the Democrats from office.

The Senate was organized by the election of Hon. Weldon N. Edwards Speaker; Hon. John Hill, Principal Clerk, and Gen. Singelary Reading Clerk.—Dr. Shaw and his opponent, Mr. Bernard, are both here with certificates, one from the Sheriff of Camden, and the other from the Sheriff of Currituck.—Their case was laid over until to-day. It is generally believed that Shaw will take his seat. And it is conceded that if he gets it, he can not be ousted, from the fact that Bernard has not given any notice of his intention to contest it.

The Pierce & King Club held a meeting last night in the Court House. They had a tremendous crowd to hear them, and were addressed by several distinguished champions of the Democratic party, among whom were the Hon. James C. Dobbin, W. W. Avery, Esq., and S. P. Hill, Esq., who spoke in behalf of Gen. Pierce and Democratic principles with great power and eloquence. Without drawing any invidious comparisons, the speech of Mr. Dobbin was exceedingly attractive. He is undoubtedly one of the finest popular orators I ever listened to. His popularity with the Democratic party is unbounded. He never disappoints his audience; always acquires himself admirably, whenever or wherever he speaks. It is now generally conceded among the members that he will certainly be United States Senator in the place of Mr. Mangum.

The Hon. Thomas L. Clingman arrived here yesterday. It is reported that he is electioneering for the Senatorship. He was invited to address the Pierce and King Club last night, but declined. To the disappointment of many persons who were desirous of hearing him define his position, as it is not yet known how he will vote. I will now close for the present.

Yours respectfully, BRUTUS.

Democratic Meeting and Barbecue.

There will be a Democratic Meeting and Barbecue at Spring Vale, Sampson county, on Saturday, the 9th inst. WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., C. G. WRIGHT, Esq., Col. SAMUEL J. PIERSON, and other speakers are expected to be present. Come one, come all.

Democratic Barbecue at Strickland's.

Democrats of Dup'n, Sampson and New Hanover, what say you to a Mass Meeting at Strickland's Depot, on Saturday, the 23d October next. This will give good time to get up a substantial, old fashion Barbecue; and to secure the attendance of all the distinguished orators of the State who may be able to join with us in swelling the current of enthusiasm that has everywhere set in for PIERCE, KING and the UNION. There shall be no postponement—the meeting shall be held. Come one, come all.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Strickland's, Sept. 30th, 1852.

Atlantic Arrived—Four Days Later.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—p. m. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Cotton heavy, but prices unchanged.

France tranquil. Duke of Wellington's death in England caused general mourning, suspension of business, and other tokens of respect. Advices from the continent generally unimportant.

The Steam Ship Ohio at Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, October 4.—The U. S. Mail steam ship Ohio, Capt. Schenck, which left Aspinwall, N. Y. on the 21st of September, with 300 passengers and \$2,300,000 in gold for New York, has put into Norfolk, Va., in consequence of having run short of coal. All on board were in good health.

GREELY IN MERIDEN.—THE SOUTHERN FACE!—Horace Greeley has been up to Meriden, to scold over the abolitionists of that region. Horace made a great parade of his having held off from the support of General Taylor in 1848 until he had assured himself that the General was all right on the subject of the Wilmot proviso. He then said that he went for Scott now because he was all right with the free-soilers. His language was (as a correspondent informs us) substantially this: "I know Gen. Scott, and I know his associates; they are all right on the subject of slavery." This is the North half of James-faced whiggery! At the same time, doubtless, slave-holding stump-speakers were just as decisively vouching to their audiences that they knew Scott to be all right for their purposes.

Well they are.—[Ed. JOURNAL.]

Large Defection.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—Augustus Bowen, Cashier to Messrs. Brown & Brothers of New York, has been arrested in that city as a defaulter to the firm in the amount of \$220,000. It is said that this large defection has been occasioned in consequence of his having speculated in Stocks for several years. A. D. Comstock, a Broker of New York, has also been arrested on the charge of being implicated with Bowen in the transaction.

In the matter of the contested seat from Camden and Currituck, it appears that the returning officer of Currituck certifies that Dr. Shaw received 285 votes in that county, and Mr. Bernard 97; and the Sheriff of Camden certifies, that, according to the specter's returns, Dr. Shaw received 53 votes in that County, and Mr. Bernard 240. These votes, added together, give Dr. Shaw one majority, as follows: Shaw, 338, Bernard 337. The Sheriff of Camden, however, states that there is one more vote on the poll books of his County than is to be found in the specter's returns; but he has certified, as above stated, in accordance with the specter's returns.

Scott and Johnston.

We ask the serious attention of Southern men to the following, from the Norfolk Argus:—"GEN. SCOTT IN ABOLITION HANDS.—The whig candidate for President has taken Pennsylvania in his course to Kentucky, and has made an official record merely political mission, says the Union. He went into Pennsylvania under very auspicious circumstances, and soon fell into the hands of the arch enemy to the compromise measures, the famous Wm. F. Johnston—the same man who was indifferent as to the North to the murder of a citizen of Maryland, who came into Pennsylvania to recover his property, and was assassinated by a band of negroes and abolitionists whom Johnston failed to bring to justice, though called upon to do so by the people of both parties in Philadelphia. In charge of this personage he made his political debut in the Keystone State. We ask the attention of the South, and of the national men of the North to this curious coincidence—pointing, as it does most conclusively, to the fact that the body-guard of Gen. Scott in the North is composed of the abolition Seward organization; and that this faction will control his administration if elected."

From the Commercial, 6th inst.

Hon. George E. Badger.

For many years it has been my custom, as well as pleasure, to attend the deliberations of the American Senate—like most men, I have consequently studied the character of each individual member, and thought that I had formed a correct opinion with regard to them. If in the qualities of candor, firmness and honesty in political party questions, an utter contempt for anything calculated to mislead and a scorn for everything like deception, either in argument or the legitimate use of facts, I had placed one Senator superior to another, that one was Hon. George E. Badger of N. Carolina. Without intending to say how much that opinion has been modified or changed, I nevertheless must say that his letter upon the Presidential election in reply to an invitation to address the whig club of Raleigh, as first published in the Raleigh (N. C.) Register, is calculated to deceive his constituents and mislead the people of the South, upon subjects involving not only their immediate interest, but the integrity of the Union.

The letter of Mr. Badger is disingenuous and uncandid in this, that he omits to tell his constituents the whole truth relative to the position that parties occupy at the North upon the existing subject of slavery. And further, he omits to state facts in connection with the nominations of Gen. Pierce and Gen. Scott, which one occupying Mr. Badger's position could not fail to see and learn. The great question for the people of the United States to weigh in the approaching election is, which party at the North is likely to secure peace from any further agitation of the slavery question, and who is the South to look to for a faithful compliance with and adherence to the measure of compromise. Are the original friends of Gen. Scott at the North those men who, when the Union was in danger, placed themselves in the front of the rank to stay the tide of Northern aggression that seemed at one time almost irresistible? You have deliberated side by side with the Senators of the North, and you have had every opportunity to know their feelings and opinions, and I therefore desire of you as my Senator to tell me candidly and faithfully, apart from all party predilections, to whom would you prefer to entrust your rights and the rights of your constituents upon the great question, the whig or Democratic Senators?

Does any one believe that the Hon. Geo. E. Badger would answer by saying "that if it is objected that Seward, Greeley and Weed support him: 'Well, do not both the Van Burens, Preston King, Hallett, B. T. Butler, David Wilmot, the father of the famous proviso and many others of like abolition opinions support Pierce?' I think not, but he would have told him that it was a false beyond dispute, precedent and present, that there was not a single Senator from the North who favored the nomination of Gen. Scott who was in favor of the compromise as a final settlement of the slavery question, while the Democratic Senators from that section were almost unanimous in its favor. I would not do injustice to Mr. Badger, and I therefore propose to place the facts which I assert before the people, and especially his constituency, and I appeal to him for their correctness. I will commence with the State of Maine, where Gen. Seward, Bradburn and Hamlin—both Democrats, the one in favor of the compromise, the other opposed.—New Hampshire—Hale and Morris. The first has not acted with the Democratic party for years; opposed to the compromise. Mr. Morris is a true conservative Democrat in favor of the compromise. Vermont—Upland and Foot, both Whigs and both anti-compromise men. Massachusetts—Davis and Sumner, the one a Whig, the other elected by a coalition of Democrats and Free-soilers, but opposed to the compromise. Rhode Island—Clarke and James, the first a Whig, opposed to the compromise, the other a Democrat and in favor of it. Connecticut—Smith and Toucey, one Whig and one Democrat, the Whig opposed—the Democrat in favor of the compromise. New York—Seward and Fish, both Whigs, and both opposed to the compromise. New Jersey—Miller and Stockton, the first a Whig and opposed to, and the other a Democrat and in favor of, the compromise. Pennsylvania—Cooper and Broadhead, the one a Whig, in favor of the compromise, and opposed to the nomination of Gen. Scott, the other a Democrat and in favor of the compromise. Ohio—Chase and Wade, the first elected by a coalition of Democrats and Free-soilers and opposed to the compromise, the other a Whig and also opposed to those measures. Indiana—Bright and Whitcomb, both Democrats, and in favor of the compromise. Illinois—Shields and Douglas, both Democrats and both in favor of the compromise. Michigan—Cass and Felch, both Democrats, and both compromise men. Iowa—Jeddoe and Jones, both Democrats, and both in favor of the compromise measures. Wisconsin—Dodge and Walker, both Democrats, and both anti-compromise men. California—Gwynn and Weller, both Democrats, and both compromise men.

Thus it will be seen that out of thirty-two Northern Senators, with whom Mr. Badger associates daily during the session of Congress, but one solitary Whig was in favor of the compromise as a final settlement of the slavery question, and that one was opposed to the nomination of Gen. Scott. If it was not for making this article too lengthy I might show the saddest results in the House of Representatives; suffice, however, the declaration of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, that not one Whig representative from the North who favored the compromise measures was in favor of the nomination of Gen. Scott, while every Whig representative from that section who was in favor of his nomination was opposed to the compromise, including the fugitive slave law, as a final settlement of the slavery question.

Such are the differences between the influences at the North which support the Democratic and Whig candidates. The Whig party cannot be the Democrat opposed to the interests of the rights of the South, you find an exception to the party; where you find a Whig favoring Southern rights and Southern interests, you find also an exception to his party.

If Mr. Badger, as a true sentinel on the watch-tower, had desired to communicate all the facts to his constituents, he might have told them that in the selection of Gen. Scott as the whig candidate, the Free-soil wing of that party triumphed, and in the selection of Gen. Pierce the triumph to the South was complete. If he had wished to be candid, he might, with truth, have said that while Seward, Greeley and Weed supported Scott, they were in favor of the King and Wilmot are following in the wake of the South who made the nomination of Pierce. Seward leads the Scott, Van Buren follows the Pierce column.

I do not desire to enter into any discussion as to the position of the two candidates on this question of slavery; to the southern people it is immaterial when compared with the influences that have controlled their nominations, and which will in a great measure give a coloring to their administration of the government. The whig party cannot be the Democrat opposed to the interests of the rights of the South, you find an exception to the party; where you find a Whig favoring Southern rights and Southern interests, you find also an exception to his party.

The very fact, then, that the course Mr. Fillmore adopted proving so unpopular to the northern whigs as to require them to repudiate him, when his administration had given universal satisfaction, appeals with great force to every southern man as evidence that they are unworthy their confidence.—Gen. Scott was never presented to the convention as an advocate of the compromise measures, and his

claims urged by southern men on this account, while almost the whole whig party at the North, and almost the whole whig party at the South, if southern men, under all these circumstances, can sustain the nomination of Gen. Scott, they exhibit a stronger tendency to party than to principle, and labor under a necessity that will tend to ruin. In the nomination of Gen. Scott, the Democratic party, it was done to please the south, and the northern Democrats interested their disposition to heal the wounds and allay the irritation that this slavery question had caused.

The northern Democrats manifested no anxiety to force upon the south an individual obnoxious candidate in his opinions or his associations, but permitted the south to make their own selection. If under the circumstances southern men prove recreant to their magnanimity, they cannot in the future have any right to look to the north for support.

I have already extended this communication beyond proper limits, and while I have only glanced at some of the points that southern men should look to in this controversy, I have indicated sufficiently the great controlling influence that should direct the action of such men as Mr. Badger could direct the shackles of party and sectional views, and speak candidly. They would tell the southern people that the northern Whig party as now controlled, cannot be trusted on the slavery question. That they will, or have not done so, is a fatal error to which they may awake, when these States are "dissected, dissected and bellievent."

A UNION WHIG.

FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D. L. D., the distinguished pulpit orator and divine, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has lately been elected Bishop of Rhode Island, was born—according to *Reverend Men of the Time*, which we again draw upon for the following facts—at Newbern, N. C., on the 10th of June, 1798. He entered the University of North Carolina at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1815, when he entered at once upon the study of the law, in the office of the Hon. William Gales, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, and practised law with great success for several years in his native State, and at the age of twenty-three, was elected to the Legislature of North Carolina.

In the year 1827, Mr. Hawks, whose inclinations and wishes had long tended in the direction of the Ministry, was ordained by Bishop Ravens